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TUESDAY,
AUGUST 25, 1953

THE JERUSALEM
10

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VOL. XXIX, No. 7651

TOTAL ASSETS
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THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY
The Service
THE PALESTINE DISCOUNT BANK LTD

Marginal Column
By GEORGE LEONOF

THE United States is fighting a lonely battle in the fighting Nations. As the Political Committee yesterday resumed its debate on the Korean political conference, there was no sign that the rift between America and its Western allies was being bridged as far as the composition and shape of the conference is concerned. The "New York Times" chief U.N. correspondent disconsolately commented on the fact that the debate that never had American support was so great and her prestige so low.

THOUGH the differences between the U.S. stand and that of its Western allies, led by the Commonwealth countries, were extensive, on the floor of the Assembly they have now boiled down to one tangible issue—whether or not India be invited to the conference. An invitation to the Soviet Union seems to be assured as a result of a compromise agreement among the Western powers to include Russia. The other side does not want America's Henry Cabot Lodge had compromised on this phraseology. He had earlier insisted that the U.S.S.R. could attend only if invited by the "other side," but yielded to the view of Britain, France and other powers that the political parity would be forfeited without the participation of the U.S.S.R. Mr. Abba Eban on Friday made Israel's position clear when he said: "It is our interpretation of the resolution that the General Assembly as a whole and not only China and North Korea assume the responsibility and initiative for this recommendation regarding Russia."

ALTHOUGH the agreement to invite Russia had already shaken the American camp, the Korean political conference between representatives of the two sides in the Korean war, the U.S. continues to insist that the invitation, conditioned by the provision that the "other side" must first accede, somehow implies that the U.S.S.R. would be present as a representative of the "aggressor" side. Mr. Lodge continues firmly to oppose India's participation. His contention is that if India, an Asian power, is included, other non-belligerents could claim seats and the ranks of the conference would be swelled to unwieldy proportions. However, Article 60 of the Armistice Agreement on which Mr. Lodge's logic is based recommends the holding of a political conference of "both sides... by representatives appointed respectively." Neither specifically nor by implication are non-belligerents excluded. Moreover, "on the one side" is a conflict was the United Nations organization, not just the 16 member states plus South Korea who form the "other side," and this has led observers to believe that American opposition to India's participation is prompted by more realistic considerations. In the East-West controversies and in the Korean issue, might offer unpopular proposals that would be difficult to oppose. The "New York Times" put it bluntly when it said this opposition was based on the "constructive" American belief that India tended to be "neutral in favour of the Communists."

BUT if the U.S. has any valid grounds for such suspicion, she has not stated them. Certainly none of her allies among the more than 30 U.N. member states who favour India's inclusion shares these apprehensions, and many find it strange that Syngman Rhee's intransigence should be resented less than Nehru's neutrality. Mr. Eban echoed the opinion of the majority when he said that Israel would vote on the question of including non-belligerents in the conference "in obedience to one criterion alone—the criterion of utility and the prospect of success in convening the conference and bringing it to an agreement." He made it quite clear where India stood in this respect by paying tribute to her "constructive" role as a leading Asian power, in all phases of the Korean question.

THERE is little doubt that India will win the simple majority required in the Political Committee to ensure her participation. But the U.S. may still block it when the resolution goes before the plenary session of the General Assembly, where it requires a two-thirds majority. Abandoning do not count, and this means that if India has the backing of the 30 to 35 states who are estimated to support her, the U.S. could still exclude her by mustering 15 to 19 negative votes.

IN the circumstances, America has been reduced to drumming up votes among the 30-nation South American bloc, and Mr. Eban has said that there has never been an occasion in the U.N. when the U.S. could not count on more than 30 supporting votes. This is true, but whether the game is worth the candle is another and an important question, for more is involved than the p. stage of the resolution. The "Manchester Guardian" comments: Last week that whether or not the U.S. takes into consideration "the desires, the desires, and the convictions not merely of her allies but (more important in the long run) of the 'uncommitted' countries of Asia and Africa, America has no one can make it for her, even though the consequences of a wrong choice might be disastrous. What her allies can do is to persuade, and the Assembly gives them an excellent opportunity to do so."

Jerusalem, August 24.

Coalition Accord
On Service Bill
Again in Danger

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter
Last-minute differences on a point of principle may wreck the coalition agreement on the Marriage and Divorce Bill, both to be submitted to the Knesset today for the second and third readings. An extraordinary cabinet meeting will be held this morning to straighten out the matter, if possible.
Minister of Justice, P. Rosen, at a special Ministerial Committee which met in Jerusalem for four hours yesterday, submitted that the Government should not agree to punish husbands who refuse to comply with a rabbinical divorce order. The punishment, as suggested in a compromise, would take the form of prison sentences for contempt of court.
Such endorsement of a Rabbis Court decision by a Civil Court, Mr. Rosen argued, was equivalent to official recognition of the Rabbis' authority, a measure which the Minister of Justice strongly opposed.
The clause had been introduced last night in the Knesset by the opposition, but the parties would not press the point.
The two Hapoel Hamizrachi Cabinet Ministers are not in Jerusalem at present. Dr. Y. Burg left the country two days ago and Mr. M. Shapiro is on holiday.
Isaac Hamizrahi is understood to have agreed to vote for a slightly amended version of the National Service Bill if the Marriage and Divorce Bill is voted at the Knesset.
(Leader, Page 4)

Development Budget
Income Passed

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter
The Income Estimates of the IL145m. Development Budget for the current fiscal year were adopted by the Knesset yesterday. The Knesset will vote on the Expenditure Estimates today.
Opposition parties introduced some 70 amendments to the Bill, 98 of which were introduced by Mr. A. Zisling (Mapam).
Mr. Isaac Guri, chairman of the Finance Committee, said that the estimates of the Budget had been based on realistic suggestions for more revenue to reduce the Development Budget. He said that the estimates of the Budget had been based on realistic suggestions for more revenue to reduce the Development Budget. He said that the estimates of the Budget had been based on realistic suggestions for more revenue to reduce the Development Budget.

Sadeb Memorial
At Givat Brenner

Jerusalem Post Reporter
GIVAT BRENNER, Monday.—A simple tombstone at the head of the grave of Itzhak Sadeb, founder of the Palmah who died a year ago, was unveiled in the cemetery here this evening.
In the presence of some 3,000 white-shirted, former Palmah members, Mr. Sadeb's daughters, Itza and Rivka, pulled the cords which disclosed the stone. The Guard of Honour of Givat Brenner members raised Palmah banners as a special memorial prayer was recited by Salomon Bertonov, and the Palmah hymn was sung.
Later this evening, some 10,000 persons from all over the country assembled in the natural amphitheatre here for a memorial meeting. Eulogies, recalling the work and life of the "Old Man," were delivered by Abba Eban, Moshe Dayan, Abba Kovner and Israel Galili.
Excerpts from the writings of Sadeb were read by Hannah Meron, Faina Saltzman, the pianist, played. The ceremonies ended with a presentation of "How the Bonfires Were Lit," a dance paragon given by youngsters of Sadeb's and produced by Gertrude Kraus.

BURIED 12 DAYS
ATHENS, Monday (Reuter).—Two women were rescued today after being buried for 12 days beneath the ruins of their homes destroyed in an earthquake at Argostoli, on Kephallonia Island.

West to Offer Moscow
Early German Talks

WASHINGTON, Monday (UP).—The Western Big Three have decided to send notes to Moscow this week asking the Soviet Union to attend a four-power conference on Germany in Geneva on September 30, informed diplomatic sources said today.
They stated that the final meeting to reach identity of views in the notes will be held in Paris earlier this week.
However, some difference of opinion exists at present between the U.S. and Britain as to whether other subjects could be discussed, these sources understood. They added that the U.S. prefers that the USSR be told plainly that the conference is to discuss Germany and Austria, and no other subject. The British apparently feel that if Soviet Russia wishes to bring up other subjects she should be at liberty to do so, and that she could be told at the conference itself that the West does not intend to discuss other issues.
Meanwhile, the State Department said today that the Soviet concessions to East Germany were an effort to bolster the tottering regime of Premier Otto Grotewohl and would really bring no benefits to the population.
Hastened by July Riots
Department spokesman Lincoln White stated that the Soviet protocols with East Germany "may well have been hastened by the demonstrations of June 17, when it became obvious that the East German regime had lost the confidence of the people of East Germany."
He added that another purpose of the Russian concessions was to weaken the influence of the Western powers in Germany and to embarrass West German Chancellor Adenauer on the eve of the elections.
In the meantime in Moscow, "Pravda" editorially repeated the Soviet position that a provisional all-German Government must be set up to restore the country's national unity. The main task of this Government, it reported, would be to pave the way for all-German elections. "The German people will without interference by foreign States—decide the German question," the paper declared.

Four Germans Jailed
As Russian Spies

BIELEFELD, West Germany, Monday (Reuter).—A British High Court judge said today that the officers of four Germans found guilty of spying for Russia were "extremely serious" and the evidence against them "unusually fully convincing."
There is no doubt that the defendants supplied a great deal of miscellaneous information to the Russians on troops and military equipment in the British Zone," he told the Court.
The prisoners are: Werner Berg, 46, jailed for five years; Erika Krueger, an operator at the British military telephone exchange, four years; Eberhard Donzick, 29, four years; and Karlheinz Tejkl, 33, two years.

Burma Trade Unionists
Feted by Knesset

The visiting delegation of Burmese trade unionists arrived in Jerusalem yesterday. On the way to the Capital, the party stopped at Kiryat Anavim, and spent an hour touring the settlement.
In the evening, the group visited the Knesset where they were guests of honour at a dinner arranged by the Deputy Speakers, Messrs. K. Kahan and Z. Shepher. Mr. David Hacohen, Israel Minister-Designate to Burma, and Secretary of the Knesset, M. Rosett, also attended.
At a dinner given in their honour by the Knesset Speaker, Joseph Sprinzak, welcomed the guests, saying: "I am receiving you on behalf of the young State of an ancient people, and you, too, are a delegation of workers representing a young State and an ancient people."
"From the fusion of the ancient culture with the yearning for a new social and democratic regime, there should be revealed the correct way for the relation between brothers and the exploitation of human beings."

German-Jewish Bankers Jailed

FRANKFURT, Monday (Reuter).—Three leading executives of the Jewish Restitution Bank were sentenced to ten months in prison here, were sentenced to jail today in the biggest West German bank trial since the war, involving the alleged misappropriation of about ten million marks.
The Court found that blocked accounts up to this amount had been transferred abroad illegally through falsified bank entries and receipts. The bank's business had consisted of arranging these transfers for victims of Nazi oppression now living abroad who had received restitution payment but could not legally take the money to their new homeland.
Joseph Kilbansky, 50, leading Frankfurt lawyer was sentenced to 18 months and fined 15,000 marks for embezzlement, breach of bankruptcy laws and conspiracy in breaches of foreign exchange laws.
Wilhelm Marren, 57, banker, was sentenced to ten months and fined 3,000 marks for bribery, embezzlement, breach of bankruptcy laws and conspiracy in breaches of foreign exchange laws.
Hans Wolf, 51, whom the Hesse State Government had appointed trustee at the bank, was sentenced to six months for accepting bribes.
Siegfried Froehlich, 55, the bank's chief cashier, was fined 300 marks for complicity in the bankruptcy breaches and for releasing the bank's assets to other creditors.
Steege, 52, banker, was fined 250 marks for complicity in foreign exchange breaches.
The trial was one of the most complicated ever heard here. Pre-trial investigations took two years and the trial itself an additional ten months.

BURMESE TOWN DESTROYED
By Flood, 1,000 Missing
RANGOON, Monday (Reuter).—Heavy floods have completely destroyed the town of Shwegyin, 150 kms. north of Rangoon, and 1,000 people are unaccounted for, it was reported here today.
About 4,000 of the town's 5,000 population were evacuated to safety zones on the neighbouring Yoma Mountains.
The fury of the flood waters of the Sittoung river eroded the lower shoulders of the Yoma Mountains, which spread an earthy carpet over the once flourishing town peopled mostly by the Karen minority people.
All communications with the stricken town have been cut, and details of the havoc are not yet known in Rangoon.

Move to Recall
French Nat'l
Assembly Fails

PARIS, Monday.—The agitation to recall Parliament failed today when members of the National Assembly Bureau voted by ten to eight, with two abstentions, against an emergency session. It was feared that this might stiffen the attitude of the strikers who have not yet come back to work.
The decision was taken while steel-helmeted police and riot squads threw a cordon round the National Assembly building.
The Bureau voted to shelve the Socialist-Communist petition for a special session after four of the 211 supporting letters received from individual deputies had been ruled invalid because their Communist signers have left France for an undisclosed destination. The voiding of the four signatures reduced support of the session to below the essential minimum of 206 deputies—a third of the Chamber's membership.

Mossadegh Moved
From Club to Jail

TEHRAN, Monday (Reuter).—Former Premier Mohammad Mossadegh was transferred to a prison cell today from the luxurious quarters in the Tehran Officers' Club where he had been held since last week's uprising against the Shah. The police would not reveal the location of the jail.
Premier Ferozollah Zadeh, strong man behind the recent uprising, said, "That had man has been treated too well so far. Tomorrow I will send him to the city jail."

Socialists Protest

Socialist Deputies immediately protested against the Bureau's resolution and said that they would restart once their campaign for the reconvening of the Assembly in view of the continued social unrest and widespread dissatisfaction among workers. Communist trade union leaders were expected to exploit the refusal to recall Parliament to prolong and extend the strike movement.
The French Government decided tonight that striking State workers who return to work by tomorrow will not be subject to administrative sanctions. The only exception will be workers guilty of "grave offences" such as violence or sabotage.

British Electricians
Stage 'Guerilla' Strike

LONDON, Monday (Reuter).—Communist-led electricians today staged a "guerilla" strike which threatened to slow down Britain's rearmament programme. The strike was called by the Electrical Trades Union to support wage increase claims for its members engaged on electrical contract work.
Nearly 1,000 men in 10 different stoppages, including the top secret atomic research plant at Aldermaston near London, were out tonight.

Coalition to Discuss
Personal Exemption

The Coalition Board is to meet this morning to complete discussions on the proposed "personal exemption" amendment to the Income Tax Law after a last-minute hitch occurred at the Knesset Finance Committee meeting on Sunday.
At that time, Mapai proposed that the IL620 personal exemption should apply only to persons earning IL2,000 or less a year while groups in higher brackets would be exempt, as before, only to the extent of IL325. The General Zionists demanded that the IL620 exemption be granted to those earning up to IL4,000. When the Coalition Board met yesterday to discuss the problem, Mapai proposed a compromise solution whereby the IL620 exemption would be given to those earning up to IL2,000, the exemption would gradually drop until those earning IL5,000 or more a year would be exempt only to the extent of IL325.

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S. Korea Objects to India
At Peace Talks on U.N. Side

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter).—South Korea told the U.N. Political Committee here today that it would find it "next to impossible to collaborate" with India on the same side at the forthcoming Korean peace conference.
But, South Korean Foreign Minister Pyun Yung Tal told the Committee: "If India openly stood on the Communist side it would be different. We should then be sorry to lose India as definitely, but we should have to prefer it to having a betraying and scheming India on our side. India is not only trafficking with the Communists," Pyun said, "but intruding with them to make the free world look contemptible, and thus eventually undermining the very foundations of the U.N."

Security Council To
Hear Morocco Charge

UNITED NATIONS, Monday.—The U.N. Security Council is to meet on Wednesday to consider the Arab-Asian bloc complaint that France had removed the Sultan of Morocco "unlawfully."
France has threatened to boycott the discussion if the Council receives the ever-Security Council votes necessary to place it on the agenda.
The Arab-Asian bloc has declared that the situation in the French Protectorate is "a source of international friction and a danger to international peace and security."

Accuses New Delhi of Treachery

Two South American countries this morning rallied to the support of the U.N. position opposing Indian participation in the Korean peace conference. Brazil's Henrique de Souza Costa, minister of Foreign Affairs, said that India's participation in the conference was "treachery" and that India was "betraying the U.N. and the Korean people." He said that India was "betraying the U.N. and the Korean people" and that India was "betraying the U.N. and the Korean people."

Peking Wants Part
In U.N. Discussion

TOKYO, Monday (UP).—The Chinese People's Republic said today that her absence, and that of North Korea, from the talks now being held by the U.N. Political Committee was "unreasonable."
In a statement broadcast over Peking Radio, Foreign Minister Chou En-lai stated that "it is the responsibility of the U.N. to include Chinese and U.N. troops, people's Republic of China on all proposals and related matters with regard to the political conference so as to ensure its smooth progress."
Mr. Chou laid down four points for immediate consideration by the U.N.:

Israel Delegation Not
Yet Briefed on Vote

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not yet sent final instructions to the Israeli U.N. delegation on how to vote on the Korean peace conference, and particularly on the question of which countries should participate in the conference, it was learned from well-informed sources in Jerusalem yesterday.
Political circles in Jerusalem pointed out that while it is possible that in the Political Committee of the U.N. there will be a majority in favour of India's participation, it seems unlikely—in view of the strong American opposition—that India will obtain the required two-thirds majority when the issue comes up in the General Assembly.

WILEY URGES INDIA
TO WITHDRAW

UNITED NATIONS, Monday (UP).—Sen. Alexander Wiley, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today appealed to India to withdraw from nomination for a seat in the Korean political conference.
Mr. Wiley, here as a member of the U.N. delegation, said that if India would withdraw, it would be "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

P.C.C. Officer Here To
Study Frozen Funds

Mr. John Gaillard, special Palestine Conciliation Commission Liaison Officer, arrived in Jerusalem over the weekend and has assumed his duties at U.N. Headquarters.
Mr. Gaillard is to study details of the release of the frozen funds and is to report to the P.C.C. which will include this data in its forthcoming report to the General Assembly.

ISRAEL'S
FINEST CIGARETTE

... Naturally,
you smoke Nelson!
PURE VIRGINIA TOBACCO

DUBOK

HIGHER FLAVOUR THROUGH
MACEDONIAN TOBACCO

Social & Personal

The President yesterday received the Acting Defence Minister, Mr. Pinhas Lavon.

Professor Ben-Zion Diner, Minister of Education and Culture, yesterday began a ten-day holiday.

Passengers on El Al's outward bound flight yesterday included Mr. William Kretzer, the American construction expert, Dr. P. Churgin, President-designate of the Bar Ilan University to be established in Be'er Sheva, and Mr. David Stern, of the Israeli Supply Mission, all en route to the U.S. Among those who left on the El Al flight on Sunday night were the Minister of Posts, Dr. Y. Burg, who is to spend a fortnight in Europe where he is to deal with the acquisition of postal and telephone equipment, and the Belgrade boxing team on its way to Istanbul for two series of matches against Tel Aviv teams.

Mr. Meir Argov, M.K., who is now in Europe, has been asked by the Secretariat of the Histadrut to represent the organization at the forthcoming convention of the British Trades Union Congress.

Mr. Oscar Gass, Head of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, left yesterday by S.A.S. for Stockholm on his way to the U.S. on a one-month business and holiday trip.

Lieut. Colonel I. Williamson, of the U.S. Marine Corps, arrived by T.W.A. yesterday on an inspection tour of Marine bases at U.S. Embassies and Consulates in Israel. He will later tour other Middle East countries.

Mr. Paul Dubinsky, Associate Director of the Los Angeles Histrut Campaign, arrived last night at Lydda Airport for a short visit.

Mrs. Rachel Apelo, Secretary of the Pioneer Women Organization in France, has returned home after a two-month visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Weintraub, of Sydney, Australia, are now on a visit to Israel on the occasion of the birth of their daughter, at Kibbutz Hanassi, and are staying at the Yarden Hotel, Tel Aviv.

Mr. George W. Parmelee, Research Associate, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio, will deliver a guest lecture on "Indoor Climate as a Factor in Design of Residential and Industrial Buildings" tomorrow at 8 p.m. in Room 12 of the Technion, Haifa.

BIRTH
WEINTRAUB - To Libby (nee Ross, of Perth, Western Australia), wife of Mr. Leo Weintraub, of Sydney, Australia, now at Kibbutz Hanassi - a daughter, Tamsa.

BAR MITZVAH
Mr. & Mrs. J.W. Gillon are glad to announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Dan Zeev, which will take place on Saturday, August 20, 1953, 247 Park Road, West Hartlepool, England.

MARRIAGE
Anouchinsky-Rosen
The marriage took place in Tel Aviv on August 18 of Mr. C. Anouchinsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Anouchinsky, of Tel Aviv, and Miss Zahava Rosen, daughter of Mrs. Rosen, Haifa.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

At 7 & 9 p.m.
ARNON: Rich Young and Pretty.
EDEN: Atoll K.
EDISON: Les Amants de Venise.
MALANIE: The Blue Bird.
OR-GIL: Who is the Murderer?
EDISON: The Blue Bird.
OR-GIL: Who is the Murderer?
EDISON: The Blue Bird.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 97 M.; HAIFA: 340 M.; TEL AVIV: 32.3, 43.9 & 321 M.
FIRST PROGRAMME
NEW: Hebrew News, 7.15, 8.15 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 3.15 & 6.15 p.m.
3.00 p.m. Service, 8.30 Recreations, 8.45 Musical Check (R), 7.15 (M), 1.00 (R), 1.00 (M) Close Down.
12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R), 12.30 Housewives' Corner, 12.50 Programme for Housewives, 1.00 Break for Music (R), 1.00 Close Down.
4.00 p.m. Sports (R), 4.45 Songs (R), 5.30 Agricultural Programme, 5.30 Language Corner, 5.45 Children's Hour, 5.50 The Voice of Music, 6.00 Sports, 6.15 Ark, 6.24 Bible Reading, 6.45 News, 7.00 From Day to Day, 7.15 Introduction, 7.30 Sports, 7.45 Noah's Ark, 8.24 (Schubert), 10.00 "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra, 10.15 Hallel, 10.30 Singer, "Four Israel Landscapes" (Schubert), 10.50 Requests (R), 11.00 Close Down.

Children in Haifa, Jerusalem End Vacations at Camps

Jerusalem Post Bureau
HAIFA, Monday - More than 1,200 school children yesterday finished a month at the Municipal summer vacation camps, healthier and happier for their experience (as reported).
The main camp was established this year at the Youth Aliya reception centre on Mount Carmel, as the regular site had been taken over by the Jewish Agency as a quarantine for mules and horses.
The total cost was IL25,000, of which the Municipality paid almost two-thirds. The Education Ministry contributed IL10,000 and Parents' Aid IL11,000. Full payment for each child was IL35, but this sum was paid by only 22 families, the rest receiving reductions up to 100%.

The children were brought to the camp in buses at 5 every morning and were returned at 5 every evening. A day was supplied by the central school kitchen.
Colourful and Happy
The Haifa camp, which over 900 children attended, was divided into three sections. The Happy Camp, The Town of Tomorrow, and the Samtyon, Land of the Ten Lost Tribes. Everything was colourful and happy, with funny faces painted on the walls, and games and amusements everywhere. The streets bore such names as The Smiling Bug, Street, The Squinting Fish, Avenue, and the Gossipping Fish, Square, all suitably illustrated.

In the Town of Tomorrow, each child had a special identity card bearing the photo of a space-ship, and the child was the 30th Flyer, Parachutist, or Rocket Men group. The 43 Arab children participating in the camp were housed in the Town of Tomorrow, and the Jewish children in the Happy Camp. The Arab children were trained at first, due to the increase of infiltration on the one hand, and the agitation from certain Arab quarters in the country on the other. However, after their month in the Town of Tomorrow, friendly relations between Jewish and Arab children were firm, and there was no recognizable difference between a Jewish or Arab boy wearing his space helmet.

In the Samtyon, the 10 lost tribes were ruled by their Elders and Judges. Towards the end of the month, emissaries from Israel "discovered" the tribes, told them of Israel and persuaded them to return to the homeland. The religious children were housed in the Samtyon, and the secular children in the Happy Camp. Mr. Raffi Ba'atar was in charge of the camp, under Mr. Y. Kushnir, chairman of the Municipal Education Department. There was a staff of 40 instructors and 45 workers.

Yesterday's Press 'Public Should Protest Broken Promises'

Commenting on the bus co-operatives' demands for increased fares, "Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) says that there should be an "emphatic public protest against the co-operative practice of breaking their promises to improve bus service. Passenger services depend not on foreign currency but on good will. Among the measures to be taken the paper mentions punctuality, clearly visible bus-stops, sale of tickets at stations, etc. "Hatzofe" believes that the co-operatives are by no means ready to help improve the lot of the passengers, and thinks that in their present form they have apparently reached the limit of their usefulness.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) protests against the arrest of several young Arabs in Nahariya, who were interrogated by the police after shouting anti-Israel slogans in a Nahariya cinema. The paper's correspondent says that it is difficult to believe that "these 12 youngsters" could have done this.

Attacking "Al Hanihamar" (Magan) which had criticized the cancellation of the "Zionist" clause in the Soviet-Israel Friendship League's platform, "Kol Ha'am" publishes a letter by Dr. S. Eisenstadt, who argues that the platform should contain only tenets which can be subscribed to by all members of the League. Extraneous demands (such as the call for Soviet support and sympathy towards the building up of this country etc.) would only weaken friendship for the Soviet Union in this country.

"Hador" (Mapai) attacks an article by R. Elston in "Ha'aretz" (Independent) in which he had criticized what he believed to be the official attitude towards Israel Arabs, citing among other examples the expulsion of the inhabitants of an Arab village by Jewish settlers.

In reply, "Hador" says that Israel's policy towards the Arab minority being largely ruled by security considerations, the writer should show as much sympathetic understanding towards these exigencies, as he usually displays towards the Zionist movement.

The paper alleges that if Mr. Elston had known that the settlement in question (Kibbutz Lehavot) belonged to Mapai, he must not have used it to illustrate his point.

Religious Fanatics
"Ha'aretz" (Independent) comments on the Sarafand trial saying that the danger of this terrorist group should not be belittled. The mixture of religious fanaticism and extreme chauvinism is a very dangerous one indeed, and nothing is more catastrophic than successful terrorism. The paper believes that the source of spiritual inspiration which led to the trial was not brought out at the trial.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) criticizes what it calls Israel's "Asian-Indian complex." There can be no doubt that Israel must make friends in Asia, nor does she wish aspirations to be cast on Mr. Nehru or any other Indian leader. Nevertheless, India has not yet deemed it necessary to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. The paper therefore thinks it a mistake for Israel's representative at the U.N. to go out of his way to support the Indian candidacy for the Korean Peace Conference. This is a result of the "Asian complex," which is hardly likely to promote stability in our foreign policy.

"Herut" deals with the Zichron Ya'akov "scandal" where the names of persons employed there were found in the public works' payroll prepared by the local Workers' Council. This is just one case out of thousands, says the paper's editorial writer.

"Davar" (Histadrut) says that what was done by those in charge of afforestation in the Zichron Ya'akov area, with the knowledge of all concerned. The false names were added to the lists - not for the sake of personal profit, but to cover the costs of workers' transportation to and from work and for the purchase of tools for the workers for which there was no separate budget. The paper sharply condemns such practices but says that this explanation is a very far cry from the lies and subterfuge which have been spread by enemies of the Histadrut in search of ammunition for their propaganda campaign.

Cheers for Ashes



Len Hutton, England's first professional captain, smilingly acknowledges the cheers of the crowd after England had beaten Australia by eight wickets in the final cricket Test Match at the Oval, England thus regains the Ashes lost in Australia in 1948.

International Flavour in Sports

By AKIVA KALMAN
While there was the usual activity on the home front in sport last week-end, the news had an unusually international flavour, spearheaded by the appearance of the Belgrade Selected boxing team against Tel Aviv Selected in a return meeting on Saturday.

The local "pugs" improved on their mid-week performance, when they went down by 12 points to eight, by forcing a 10-all points draw against their visitors. Some of the critics felt that the referee's decisions on both occasions, particularly the first meeting, were at fault, while, in a number of the bouts, the spectators expressed their support of this opinion vociferously.

This first international boxing meeting in Israel also brought for the first time the use of floodlighting - at the venue, the Jaffa Hagel soccer pitch, attracting a large crowd of over 6,000 on Wednesday.

David Oved (Tel Aviv), the experienced Tel Aviv featherweight, beat visitor Dodovich twice. Belgrade's Mitrovich followed his first flyweight k.o. win over Pirk, by well beating Yehoshua Haim at the second meeting. The visiting bantamweight, who beat Finkelstein by a k.o., made it a "double" by outboxing by a large margin Rachmanov on the second meeting.

Belgrade's very capable lightweight followed his first win over Ben Haim in a good fight, according to Greenberg in the second tournament.

Two Fine Fights
Belgrade's light-welter, Nikoitch, went down twice, first to hard hitting two-handed George Klein, and then again on Saturday to a surprising good performance by Daniel Yehoshua. Kaidani, Belgrade's best boxer and reigning National champion in his division - middleweight - figured in two fine fights. On Wednesday, game and courageous Weissah stood up to his line opponent to gain the decision, and Saturday saw Ben Haim put up a show which earned him a draw. This was one of the fights in which the fans showed their disapproval of the referee's verdict, when they felt the local man had won.

In the light-middle bouts, Popovitch (Belgrade) faced Tel Aviv's Birenblum the first time, and was awarded the decision, although fans thought the Israeli man had amassed more points. On the second occasion, A. Levi pulled away, after two fairly even rounds in the third to gain a points win. Zukitch, Belgrade's middleweight, fought two draws. On the first meeting he faced Mekler, and on the second occasion, a much improved Nassa. Light-heavy Sachanovitch from Belgrade featured in one loss and one draw. In the first fight he went down to Nasser, and then drew with Ifrah Zaid. In the heavyweight bouts, the two Israelis switched, with Belgrade's Saatchik beating Ifrah Zaid in the Wednesday meeting and drawing with Nasser on Saturday.

To add to the international flavour, news came through that the well-known Turkish soccer side Galatasaray are due to arrive in Israel on Friday for a three-game tour here. On Saturday next, they play Tel Aviv Hagel on the Jaffa Hagel pitch. The following Wednesday, September 2, they travel to Ramat Gan Stadium to play the Israeli champion, Tel Aviv Maccabi, and end their schedule against a Tel Aviv Maccabi and Hagel Selected the next Saturday, September 5 - on the Jaffa ground again.

A.I.K. Coming
To add to the international flavour, news came through that the well-known Turkish soccer side Galatasaray are due to arrive in Israel on Friday for a three-game tour here. On Saturday next, they play Tel Aviv Hagel on the Jaffa Hagel pitch. The following Wednesday, September 2, they travel to Ramat Gan Stadium to play the Israeli champion, Tel Aviv Maccabi, and end their schedule against a Tel Aviv Maccabi and Hagel Selected the next Saturday, September 5 - on the Jaffa ground again.

An old friend here, the famous A.I.K. soccer side of Sweden, have agreed to come to Israel in November to play three games, while, according to reports received here from Switzerland, provided terms can be agreed upon Israel is likely to be invited to participate in the World Polo League. Petah Tikva Maccabi beat Tel Aviv Hagel 4-2; B.M.A. defeated Petah Tikva Maccabi, 3-2; and Haifa Maccabi swamped Haifa Hagel 9-1 in a local "derby".

The grand old man of Israel sport, Zvi Nishri, is to be honoured on his 75th birthday with a celebration on September 3, organized by the veterans of Israel Maccabi.

Sports fans, particularly those in the Capital, are interested that part of the forthcoming Fourth Maccabiah programme is not to be staged in Jerusalem.

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Recent paintings by Maurice Darbois, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-7.
Laurian bas-relief, 19th century B.C. (Mr. Harry Philipps collection), 28 Oil canvases of O. Hahab, "The Art of China and Japan", Israel National Museum: 9-1, 3-4 p.m.
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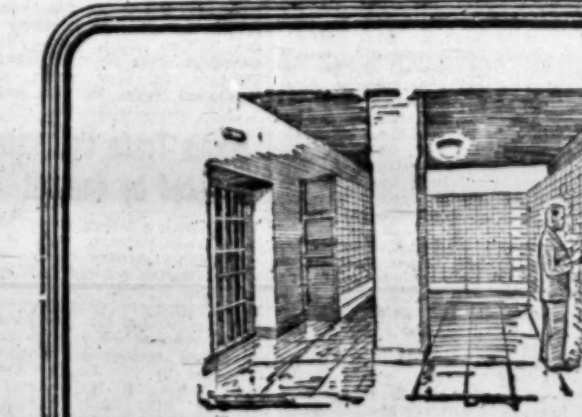
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Tuesday, August 23, 1953. 12th Year - 22 Ha-Nasrutiya, 1953

THIS week two Bills, that providing for compulsory national service for women and the Marriage and Divorce (Jurisdiction of Courts) Bill, will come up before the Knesset for their second and third readings. The measures have two features in common which have bedevilled their progress up to date. Both impinge upon religious susceptibilities and both have been the cause of a great deal of instability and of hard bargaining in the coalition. The National Service Bill, which provides for non-military compulsory national service for religious girls under conditions which enable them to live at home and which totally exempt girls from extremely orthodox households, is only too fresh in public memory. It has been the victim of a campaign of distortion and misrepresentation by the Agudat Yisrael and the more extreme religious groups, unique even in the annals of these pastmasters of unscrupulous political machination.

Opponents of the Bill succeeded for a time in involving the Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrachi parties and all but precipitated a Cabinet crisis. One of the consequences of the failure of the Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrachi parties to vote for the Bill on its first reading has been a demand from other members of the coalition for radical alterations in the Marriage and Divorce Bill. The latter Bill proposes to hand over the whole of Marriage and Divorce to the jurisdiction of the Rabbinic Courts. The feeling was that if the Mizrahi parties had failed to abide by their agreement to support the National Service Bill, the coalition was no longer bound to support the Marriage and Divorce Bill. In any case the latter measure has always been profoundly distasteful to very large sections of all parties. It denies to Israel citizens the right of civil marriage; it makes intermarriage impossible by Israel law and excludes many Reform and Liberal Jews from marriage in this country. In the field of divorce it perpetuates the inferior status of the woman, makes it impossible for her to initiate proceedings and provides no clear means whereby a husband can be compelled by the courts to give his wife a divorce where there is obvious cause for so doing.

On the positive side it is claimed that if Israel were to surrender the Rabbinic rule in marriage and divorce a stage would soon be reached where in the course of even one generation the population of Israel would not be part of the Jewish people as strict Rabbinic law understands it. This is so because the offspring of some marriages which are prohibited in Rabbinic law but permitted in normal civil law would by that Rabbinic law be barred from "entering into the congregation of Israel." Even non-religious elements in the community have felt that world Jewish unity demanded that a consideration of this factor must weigh against the obvious anachronism of denying Israeli civil marriage and divorce. There is no doubt that at its best the present Marriage and Divorce Bill must be regarded as a compromise. It cannot endure in its present form for the progress of life makes it daily more inacceptable and unworkable. In the meantime some means must be worked out quickly whereby the dangers seen in civil marriage can be avoided while at the same time preserving traditional Rabbinic safeguards.

Israel's Chief Rabbi Herzog, who is internationally known for his presentation of Rabbinic Law to the western world in his famous "The Main Institutes of Jewish Law," is eminently suited to draft a code which would maintain the integrity of religious authority and at the same time afford freedom of conscience and action for large sections of the community who are at present just barely resigned to a situation which can only drive them into a bitter antagonism to traditional Judaism.

The Psalmist Says: We have seen the best of our times; machinations, allousness, treachery, and all manner of evil have followed us. We have seen the best of our times; machinations, allousness, treachery, and all manner of evil have followed us. We have seen the best of our times; machinations, allousness, treachery, and all manner of evil have followed us.

Putting in at Athens Greeks Thank Israel Sailors

By SHAY SHAPIRO

JERUSALEM. Post Special Reporters. Athens. Sailors would shake your hand and tell you how grateful they were to the Israel Navy for its part in the Kephallenia rescue operation. There was no escape from this. Ask a passerby for directions, and he would accompany you to the place requested and would not leave without repeating his gratitude. The Acropolis attendant let us in freely. He did not forget to stress the debt the Greek people owed the Israelis. The visit to Athens came as a boon to the tired crew, an anti-climax of 48 hours of toil and tension. True, we had expected a formal reception, such as given to the Israeli ships and crew in New York two years ago, but then, our visit was not due to an invitation. We just put in at Athens to take on provisions and water to replenish part of our stocks which we gave to the islanders. Of course, these stocks had been obtained at one of the smaller islands, but our Commanding Officer felt that his men were entitled to some relaxation over their compulsory work.

No Official Parties. So there were no official parties or receptions, especially since the country was in mourning and mourning was observed by black bands on their arms. But Commander Dedes, Naval Commander of the South Aegean, despite his higher rank, thought it proper to call first on the Israeli Commander, Aluf-Mishne Shlomo Harel. Later, the Port Commander came. Aluf-Mishne Harel called on the Admiral of the Fleet and the following day on Marshal Papagos. The latter meeting was formal and brief.

Greeted by Jews. As soon as the ships docked near the olive-colored Custom House, the local Jewish community began a series of unofficial visits. Nearly 3,000 Jews live there, the community tax collector, whom we met by chance in the street, told us. The Treas-

urer stopped a group of Israeli officers and asked to be allowed to show them around. He spoke fluent Hebrew which, he said, he had learned in Thessalonica. The community leaders, who were discovered, were not on too good terms with Israel's Diplomatic Representation here. The Consul did not attend the reception in the synagogue which the community gave the sailors. It was a surprise that the Honorary Diplomatic Representative, a local Jewish politician, attended.

The synagogue is a new, brightly lit building. The congregation consisted mainly of middle-aged or elderly Jews and their younger children. Many were bare-headed during the ceremony which was opened in excellent Hebrew by Rabbi Eli Barzilai, and closed with a prayer of Thanksgiving. The sailors were entertained to ice cream and cakes, and later talked to members of the local Zionist youth association.

The Israel Representation. The Israel Representation occupies a modern five-room flat in the residential quarter of Athens. The furniture is dark, sturdy, polished leather in an austere modern style, was presented by local Jewish leaders.

Here, the Honorary Representative also conducts his legal practice. Two Hebrew-speaking men work in the Representation, a young Consul and a youthful secretary. The tiny office of El Al on the main street is another Israeli landmark in Athens. Run by a young Tel Avivian who married an Athenian, it is staffed entirely by Athenians, and caters to the general public. Since the service is polite and efficient, customers are never lacking. All Athens seems to be concentrated in Venizelos Street, a wide avenue where green tramway tracks are overtaken by yellow-and-black buses of various types. The rapid traffic is controlled by white-robed policemen. The center of the city is in the center of interest.

ing streets. Once we noticed traffic lights which were operated by hand. Many of the cars, mainly Fiat, were seen. Sitting in the spacious Zenon Cafe where the tables are set out on the sidewalk, Paris-style, one has the impression of being in some cinematographic edition of Montparnasse. Greece seems to be the only Mediterranean country, except Israel, where a woman can enter a cafe freely, without harming her good name. Athenian women dress simply, in a style which, although subtle, is very reminiscent of Tel Aviv. It is at Zenon's that Israeli, or former Israeli, meet. There are a few Israeli merchants who come for several months with their families, or adventurers seeking a better hunting ground in the European outpost. Here we met a musician, a German-speaking, grey-haired fellow, who once played in the Philharmonic in Tel Aviv and now performs in the Opera orchestra in Athens. He knows a little Greek as he knew Hebrew. His young son is a dancer from Hamburg. Sailors who spent their free hours in the few night clubs in Piraeus reported another group of Israeli dancers, half a dozen dancers from Haifa.

Late Supper. An Athenian friend, a journalist, suggested that we have a late supper at Tourkaliano. This turned out to be a fishing village in Piraeus Bay, where the foot of the mountain is an open embankment. The main dish, fish, is chosen from an assortment of fresh fish, including sea bass, but had a rustic flavor. Foreigners seem to ignore the place, for the waiter could speak only Greek. The interpreter in our case was the cook, an elderly woman from Tunis, with fine, although tired, features. She spoke good French. "Are you Israeli?" she asked. We were visibly moved by her answer, and said nostalgically: "Yes, I know, I also am an Ebreu."

The time granted by the examination regulations. But only one or two rapid snapshots: there the Israeli women so colorfully, fantastically robed in their theatrical garments as if they were just coming out of "A Thousand and One Nights" and there the steady working, wiry, humble Yiddishkeit of the last best of the least - the inspector gives me one more minute - otherwise he can neither eat nor sleep. Exhilarated by the sight of the figure, worshipping his Jacob of the Bible, his Schopenhauer (how difficult to spell), the old man with the hungry heart, the Tennysonian Ulysses, he would like to be. The driver impatiently says: "Terminating station: the imagination, active ten minutes, belonging to the deep, unfathomable, irrevocable past..."

Ten Charming Minutes

This sensitive little essay was written by Prof. Yehuda Leopold Weil (1884-1953), a Professor of Languages, who came to Israel in 1948 and settled in Tiberias where he taught English in the local secondary school. He died on August 23, 1953.

WHEN I am fed up with all this eternally repeated coaching and cramming, when I have an ardent yearning to leave my books, I embark on one of our old down-town buses. Exhausted, I let myself sink down in the crackling leather seats, loling, relaxing at leisure for ten carefree minutes. The bus is very crowded, and I can scarcely distinguish - and recognize - the features of my ten-minute fellow-passengers, my co-citizens of the time-honored, ancient, dear little town of Tiberias.

But the mirror in front of the untiring, indefatigable driver detains, attracts, arrests me and I am spellbound by the eye of the mirror which conjures up before my eyes a ten-minute performance of my beloved town. See, there in the glass: the Polish type, well-groomed side-locks, wearing the *stetson*, that artistically not uninteresting headgear, so often seen in Rembrandt-painted Jews; he is meditating, always gesticulating a little, always humming a heart-cheering lullaby and always full of ideas, always incessantly active, agile, full of life, ready for the world. And there stands the Sephardic type - very probably he has given his seat to a lady (not all types do this); there he stands in his gracefully flowing robe, full of dignity, well-measured in his movements and in his gait, well-balanced in his mind; a nobleman in his self-control and self-command; not too active, with a touch of that noble efficiency, so tenderly des-

Readers' Letters

Editor, The Jerusalem Post. Sir, - A lot has been said of late about my recent letter to His Excellency the President of the State of Israel. A lot of things were also related about me, and my leaving the country, my selling my property, and my being in possession of an entry visa to another state: where a post is awaiting me.

What was mentioned by or taken from the "New York Times" was also untrue due to either misunderstanding or misinterpretation from Arabic to English as I spoke to the correspondent of the paper in Arabic. All I said to the mentioned paper was that I was thinking of leaving the country and that the Government was considering a request of mine to that effect. I should like to reiterate that I am neither selling nor negotiating to sell my property and that I have no place in mind to go.

SHAIKH TAHAR TARARI Nazareth, August 18.

Local Ferns

DURING the hot, dry summer it is pleasant to find plants that demand moisture and get it even here. Though not everybody knows about them, there are ferns in Israel, some of them comparatively common. Near the Kibbutz springs in the north, even in Judea, wherever there are jets in rocks or walls that hold moisture or better still, have water trickling over them, however tiny the droplets, we find the two pretty small ferns most common in Israel - the Maiden-hair fern (*Adiantum capillus veneris*) and the Rustyback fern (*Ceterach officinarum*).

For beginners in botany: Ferns belong to an interesting plant family, some of them giants, the vascular cryptogams. These have no flowers properly speaking, but are propagated by spores in a complicated procedure involving two generations. The cases containing the spores are called sporangia and are usually found on the underside of the leaves, sometimes hidden by scales or membranes. The Maiden-hair fern is graceful, but not feathery; the leaves are divided, it is true, but into tiny wedges. The Rustyback fern has proper fronds, but they are not plumose either - they are long and thin and toothed, with the sporangia covering their underside completely, surmounted by a third fern, the only large one.

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WAR ON TERRORISM

By COLIN LEGUM

NAIROBI.

THE Mau Mau organization has no apparent central direction. The activist forces consist of four or five separate "armies" spread over different parts of the Central Province of Kenya. Insofar as there is any distinct pattern, the organization appears to have three tiers. At the bottom are the sympathizers - the Kikuyu peasants and townsmen who supply the activists with food and information. The middle layer consists mainly of young men and women - and women are among the most fanatical supporters of this secret society - who move between the settled areas and the forests. They carry food and information, and when necessary take part in the fighting. They also help to intimidate the peasants and conduct the oath-taking ceremonies which still continue sporadically. At the top of the hierarchy are the hardened fighters, who are apparently determined to continue the struggle to the bitter end. They probably number no more than 700. Most are in their 20s, and they are predominantly illiterate.

Educated Leaders

THE four top leaders, of whom Dedan Kimathi and Stanley Mathenge are the most important. Both are educated men in their early 20s. Dedan Kimathi served with the British Army - the Royal Signals - in Burma during the war, and won some renown as a jungle fighter. He is a crack marksman. These two leaders work fairly closely together in the Aberdare mountains. The third, Chui - nicknamed "General Cuno" - operates on the lower slopes of Mount Kenia, while the fourth, Kimbo, is in the Embu Forest. He is a cattle-rustler rather than a killer.

The recognized task of the British is to break the power of these leaders in the heart of the forests. So far their inner defenses have not been penetrated, although some contact has been established with the outer defenses. Once the hardened fighters have been smashed, the Mau Mau will be broken. The lower tiers will, it is believed, crumble and disappear. Hitherto the Army has concentrated its efforts against the leaders, but a new phase of operations has now started aimed directly against the fighting elements.

The Army is tackling this task in three ways. The Devons and the Buffs, two famous regiments, shortly to be strengthened by a third, the Black Watch, are to be used to penetrate the forests, hunt out the bands and destroy their positions; an attempt is to be made to starve them out of the forests by denying them access to food, especially meat; and terrorists are to be harried so incessantly that their position becomes untenable. Constant patrol activity and the use of aircraft are proving valuable in this respect.

No Bombing

Contrary to some published reports, the R.A.F. is not bombing the Mau Mau. The only planes fly over the prohibited forest areas at night - where the inhabitants are those who have no legal right to be there to detect fires. Harvard light bombers follow in the morning and bomb the fire-positions located by the spotlights. These activities are not expected to destroy many lives; but they are believed to keep down the numbers of Mau Mau, and this, immeasurably to their discomfort.

But the forests, though, are vast, often dense and difficult to penetrate. And the loopholes on the forest fringes are numerous. Quick results, therefore, are unlikely. But already many of those hiding in the forests - some estimates put the number as high as 5,000 - are beginning to suffer from the cold and the wet, and there is a slow movement from the mountains back to the Kikuyu reserve. This is where the Kikuyu Guards are able to strike hard, and have achieved the biggest successes in recent operations.

There is definite evidence to show that the Kikuyu are slowly turning against Mau Mau. This process could undoubtedly be hastened by intelligent psychological warfare, but so far little attempt has been made to win over the moral leadership - though top-level planning to launch a campaign of psychological warfare is now taking place. To be successful it must induce the Mau Mau to surrender without their running the risk of being harshly treated; and it must convince the passive and neutral peasants that the Government is prepared to tackle the genuine grievances of the Kikuyu.

Surrender Policy Falls

So far only 15 Mau Mau activists have voluntarily surrendered. No action has been taken against them. But the authorities have not yet been able to make up their minds whether publicity should be given to this policy. This is a measure of the failure to implement a surrender policy which British General Sir Gerald Templer has used with marked success against terrorism in Malaya.

Reasonable progress is being made by the Government to further Kikuyu agriculture, education and social development. An impressive story could be told about it; unfortunately nobody is telling it.

Civil War

The worst feature of the present situation is the spread of civil war among the Kikuyu. While it is far better that the Kikuyu, rather than the White settlers or the Army, should shoulder the major responsibility for dealing with Mau Mau, the bitter internecine warfare will leave scars that will take years to heal.

Both the Army and the administration are doing a good deal to prevent a repetition of the numerous excesses that have occurred in recent months. Several policemen have been disciplined and a number of soldiers court-martialed and ruthlessly Kikuyu Guardsmen are also being dealt with. So far, new laws of these disciplinary measures have been hushed up.

Before the hardened fighters of Mau Mau allow themselves to be destroyed, they are likely to make a desperate attempt to strike a number of devastating blows. They will spend themselves by making their last attacks against the "disloyal" and "hiding" their own people - who have their main target in the past - or will they sweep down on the isolated homesteads of White settlers and Asian shopkeepers?

Mau Mau is completely unpredictable; it is impossible to guess how the end will come, when finally it does. (Last of two articles on Kenya - the first appeared on August 17.)

סוד עברי

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